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general reader, and young men who desire to become successful advocates, some practical knowledge of the arts of great advocates in eliciting truth . . . Originally written without any idea of publication, these pages fall far short of being a scientific treatment of the subject and perhaps fortunately so, for otherwise they might be occasionally consulted but seldom read." That such is the purpose of this book is important for two reasons. First, the reader should not expect to find a scientific analysis of the complicated relation of the advocate who may ask questions and argue, to the witnesses who must answer, and to the court and jury who must judge. The purpose of the book is to teach by written experience, not by theory. Second, the general reader must not suppose that the career of the business or office lawyer is slighted. Such a career is simply outside the subject in hand. The book should be considered in its special field. The opening chapters concern the qualities of mind and body which a man should have to be fitted for the career of an advocate. These qualities are arranged clearly under the heads of physical endowments, mental endowments, and educational qualifications. Those qualities that are essential are distinguished from those that are merely desirable. The argument is pointed by illustrations from the careers of great advocates. Whether or not the young man will always quite agree with the author is not important; it is important that he will surely think about the subject. The later chapters of the book describe step by step the events in a case as it would be handled by a practitioner in New York, — the preparation, the selection of a jury, the opening, the direct and cross-examination, the handling of documents, and the summing-up. The fact that the scene is laid in New York hardly affects the general value of the description. The many details of the trial are not merely described so that the reader is made aware of the numerous advantages to be gained by special attention to separate points, but each detail is illustrated by specific instances, successful and unsuccessful, which serve to fix it in the memory. These same specific instances add a human quality to the book which not only makes it interesting to the prospective lawyer but also makes it a very readable volume for the general public. P. K.

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CONSULAR CASES AND OPINIONS. By Ellery C. Stowell. Washington: John Byrne and Company. 1909. pp. xxxvi, 811.

The duties of consuls are, in these days of expanding international trade and intercourse, of growing importance. A book such as Mr. Stowell has prepared is timely and useful. It has been demonstrated that not only law, but history and many other branches of human knowledge, may be taught and learned most effectively by the case system, when the cases are selected with knowledge and discrimination. So that, for use both by teachers in schools and colleges, and by the consuls themselves at their posts, a book such as this possesses value.

About three hundred and twenty-five cases in English and American courts are included in the collection; and some sixty-five opinions of Attorneys-General of the United States, from Bradford to Knox. Of the cases only brief extracts are given in most instances; and of some a summary by the editor is printed instead of extracts. To the opinions of the Attorneys-General (most of which are printed in full) headnotes have been added.

The indices with which the book is plentifully supplied are full, and well made. Everything has been done to make the matter in the book readily available. There is an alphabetical list of the cases, a chronological list, and a list arranged under the names of the judges who decided the cases. The Opinions of the Attorneys-General are indexed under the names of the Attorneys-General, arranged alphabetically. In addition to the foregoing, the book

contains also "Regulations relating to the Immunities of Consuls"; "An Analysis of Treaties of the United States relating to Consuls"; "An Index Analysis of Federal Statutes" relating thereto; an extract from the "Consolidated Index to the United States Statutes at Large"; and a "Compendium," or syllabus of the law. There is also the general index. The practical advantages of the book are that it not only contains much information in convenient form for immediate use by consuls; but it also enables them, by means of the indices, to get at once to all other sources of the law governing their rights, duties, and obligations.

S. H. E. F.

RACE DISTINCTIONS IN AMERICAN LAW. By Gilbert Thomas Stephenson. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1910. pp. x, 362.

This book expressly disclaims the status of a legal treatise, and the publishers have spared no pains to give it an unlegal aspect. Yet it is not for the general reader. It is in truth a statistical compendium of all *post bellum* statutes and common-law doctrines in which race distinctions are enunciated; and of these all but a very few deal with the negro. To the future historian of the period the book will be a staff of comfort. But for those who feel with the Autocrat that facts are the brute beasts of the intellectual domain, its interest will lie chiefly in the chapters on Separation in the Schools, the Negro in Court, the Preface, wherein the author admirably defines the difference between race distinction and race discrimination, and the final chapter, which sets forth the conclusions drawn from the patiently collected data. Some of these conclusions are rather disappointingly mild; as, for instance, that race distinctions are not confined to one section or to one race. But there is much food for thought in the author's belief that race distinctions are not decreasing, are not based upon race superiority, and that the solution of the race problem is hindered by the multiplicity of proposed remedies. In this connection, however, he notes a growing tendency toward a general and united effort to settle permanently all racial antagonisms; and toward this movement he contributes the conviction in which long study has confirmed him: "The welfare of both races — and this conclusion applies equally to the other non-Caucasian races — requires the recognition of race distinctions and the obliteration of race discriminations."

L. J. P.

HISTORY OF RECONSTRUCTION IN LOUISIANA THROUGH 1868. By John Rose Ficklen. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 1910. pp. ix, 230.

Professor Ficklen was eminently qualified to write on the period of reconstruction in Louisiana. Going to the state at the close of the period, and thus escaping the bias natural to a participant in the events he was to narrate, he lived until 1907 among the actors in the drama. His daily conversation must have turned on the great political convulsion which was uppermost in the minds of his neighbors, so that his knowledge of events was almost as intimate as if he himself had lived through them, and of a sort that cannot be had from mere written records. He became professor of history in Tulane University in 1893, and for more than a decade the labor nearest his heart was preparation for this his master work. His untimely death in 1907 left his work incomplete, the present volume reaching only to 1868, and for the years preceding that date he was unable to bring his manuscript to final completion. His colleague, Professor Butler, with the aid of Professor Andrews of Johns Hopkins, edited the work, and saw it through the press.

The editors divided the book into eleven chapters, heading them, Antebellum History in Louisiana; Butler's Administration; Reconstruction under the Presidential Plan; The Convention of 1864; Government during the War;